

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1861.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION .- The Conventior, vesterday, adopted with slight amendments, the sixth and seventh resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations. The eighth resolution was passed by, and the ninth resolution was under consideration when the Convention adjourned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. - The Legislature transacted no business of importance on Thursday. At night a resolution, offered in the House by Mr. Seddon, of Stafford, authorizing the Governor to employ the convicts in the State Penitentiary for enlarging and improving that institution, passed both branches. The usual votes of thanks were given to Speakers, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Clerks of the two Houses, after which, the Legislature adjourned sinc die.

The speech of the Hon, WM. C. RIVES, on the Peace Conference and the state of the Union, delivered in Richmond, on the 8th of very able one, and deserves to be extensively circulated and read by the reflecting people of our State. Its length prevents its re-pub lication in our columns: but we make room for the concluding remarks, which are as just as they are eloquent, and which make a strong appeal to the feelings, as well as the judgment of our citizens:

"The great question for us now, is what Virginia is to do? Shall she, too, secede. and renouncing all hope or wish for the preservation of the Union, become the tail of a Southern Confederacy? Or shall she place herself at the head of the serried Macedopian phalanx of her sister Border Slave States, and with their concert and co-operation open the way to the redintegration of

This ancient Commonwealth of ours has played a great role in history. She has yet a great role to play. If we revert to her past, we shall see that she has been the proud and acknowledged leader in all those marked and characteristic movements which, ed to the Union of America, for American liberty and greatness. In 1774, she was the first to propose a Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies, to deliberate upon the "united interests of America." In 1776, she was the first to move the declaration of American Independence by the united act of the assembled States. In 1777, she was the first to sign those articles of Confederation which pledged the States to "a firm and perpetual association with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare." In 1785, when those articles were found inadequate for their object, it was she who proposed the Convention at Annapolis. to strengthen and enlarge them; and, in 1786, she again led the way in the appointment of deputies to the Convention at Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a new Constitution, more "adequate to the exigencies of the Union;" and it was she in that Convention, more than any or all others, who, by the wisdom and influence of her sons, formed the Constitution under which we now live, and have hitherto lived, in unparalleled prosperity and happiness, for more than three-quarters of a century. A watchful and even jealous guardian, at all times, of the rights of the States, she has never failed to rally to the support of the

Union whenever it has been threatened by disaffection in any quarter, whether at the North or the South, as well against New England in 1808 and 1814, as against South Carolina in 1833 and 1850. She cannot, then, without blotting out all her past history, now join in the unnatural work of subverting those glorious institutions which she has had so large and noble a part in building up and strengthening. Her heart, her mind, her best efforts in the We suppose, it was believed that one exercouncil and the field, have ever been devoted to the great cause of American Liberty and Union. "No pent-up Utica" has narrowed and confined her powers. Her Washington, her Jefferson, her Madison, her Pendleton,

her Wythe, her Marshall, and a long list of

ble, and their last prayers have been breathed for the perpetuity of the American Union. You must not only trample in the dust the Stars and Stripes, the consecrated symbol of our national power and renown-assome have already done in the sacrilegious madness of the bour-but Virginia must first strike from her calendar all those immortal names I have mentioned, with their compatriot worthies; she must raze to the ground the proudest monument of her glory, before she can enter upon the dreary and untrodden paths to which she is beckoned. Let her not obey the inauspicious summons .-Let her persevere in the paths which our the United States. fathers trod, under the guidance of patriots and sages and heroes whom they reverenced, as they trusted. It is hers to preserve this glorious Union, which she so largely contributed to form. She has a moral power to do

it which no other State possesses. But if in an ill-omened hour she shall incline to other counsels, let her remember that the process of dissolution and division once commenced has no assignable limitsthat a new and separate Confederacy sprung from secession must soon fall to pieces under the operation of the same disintegration principle-that endless fends and strifes will jo Indians. follow-and that we have no warrant for believing that the laws of history, as we read them in the threes and convulsions of revolutionary France, or in the auarchy and turbulence of our Mexican and South American neighbors, will be suddenly reversed in

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, a journal which zealously sustains the secession movement, administers a just re bake to those, who, in the name of that movement, assume to trainmel the freedom of the press, or to make that freedom the occasion of injurious imputations. The cause which resorts to such expedients confes- an alleged Mexican demonstration against ses to the presence of a moral weakness Texas, is not credited in Washington. most injurious to its reputation for respectability, and force.

A report that Col. Fauntleroy, commanding Fortress Marcy, in New Mexico, had been surrounded and compelled to surrender to a number of insurgents, is not believed. The latest accounts contradict the rumor. | Connecticut.

The Cumberland, (Md.) Civilian, bestows commendations on the courtesy and comity of the people of a neighboring county in Pennsylvania, in recently arresting and securing, without fee or reward having been offered, several slaves who had made their escape from Virginia and gone into Somerset county, Pa. A runaway from Cumberland, was returned, along with the runaways from Virginia. The Civilian says: "It affords us pleasure to make mention of these good offices of our neighbors, as it demonstrates a disposition upon their part to do us justice, and to render us service notwithstanding their anti-slavery views." Had this compliance with law and constitutional obligations been universal at the North, we should now have been a happy and united people. For although, the Cotton States themselves lose no slaves by the failure on the rendition subject, they make that a reason why they are excessively indignant. The Border States are taken under their especial patronage in the matter.

The Philadelphia Ledger is entirely mistaken as to any fears felt, about illegal measures being now resorted to in Virginia, to effect a revolution, to depose Gov. Letcher, &c., &c. We believe that those in favor of secession, themselves, would utterly discountenance and reject any such unlawful proceedings as are spoken of. We believe that Gov. Wise himself, would indignantly dis ountenance any attempt, in contravention of the laws and the constitution, to place him in the false position attributed to him. Virginians of all parties would unite to resist any such coup de main, or coup d'étal, as is spoken of. It would be political perdition, without hope or remedy, to any men engag-March last, has just been published. It is a ed in such a scheme or suspected of favoring Virginia, in or out of the Union, will be true to its own dignity, self respect, and

The Baltimore American says: "The attachment of Virginiaus to their State, amounts to a passion so strong that it bids defiance to distance and change. We have never yet seen the Virginian, in the Western or Southwestern States, whose chief pride was not of Virginia. Of course with those who remain at home the feeling is predominant and powerful. It is sometimes the subject of ridicule with those who like one Commonwealth as well as another, and rove from State to State with as little reluctance as a bird wanders from tree to tree. But it is a feeling which deserves respect, and, what is more, will command respect in time of need. It is at once creditable to the State and to her children, for she must be a good mother who inspires such love and veneration in the bosom of her sons, and they must be loyal sons who are so proud and loving towards their mother in her old age

Serfdom is abolished in Russia-why cannot slavery be terminated in America?—say the abolitionists in Europe and America.-The results of the change in Russia upon that country, are yet to be developed. But the cases are not parallel-are totally and entirely dissimilar-and different in every point of view which could be taken of the subject. If the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, should be every way successful and beneficial -that would not advance a single step, an argument in favor of the abolition of negro slavery in America. Every reader will follow out in his own mind, the suggestion.

The Baltimore Exchange is right in one view of the position of things at the North. The reason why no greater inroad has yet been made upon the Black Republican party there, is, that the leaders think if they abaudon the positions they have taken, it "would disintegrate the party, surrender government patronage, and sacrifice the emoluments of office." This is the difficulty we have in eaching the people of the North—the politicians there stand in the way! Lincoln's Administration, too, is constantly feeding these politicians with the "spails of office!"

An attempt was made, it is said, in the Southern Congress at Montgomery, to fasten the "right of secession" in the Constitution of the Confederate States-but it failed. cise of that "right," was quite enough for

The Palmetto Flag, Henry J. Brent editor, is published, weekly in Philadelphia. We wish it success in all its efforts to counteract her illustrious sous have spent the prime of their days in laboring for the development | the mischievous designs and purposes of of a high national destiny, one and indivisi- Black Republicanism in Pennsylvania, and every where else at the North.

> It is suggested in a Western paper that the Grand Jury in Washington should in diet the authors of Washington reports and rumors, sensational "news," and bogus tele graphic dispatches, as "common nuisances!"

The latest foreign news contains nothing to corrol orate the statements recently put | Times. The article in the Times is extenin circulation respecting the fitting out of British and French fleets of observation for

The result of the election in Rhode Island on Wednesday indicates that the reaction of public sentiment at the North has set in, and penetrated from the cities into the rural portions of the States.

We have received intelligence from Santa Fe. New Mexico, which states that a peace convention had just been concluded between the United States authorities and the Nava-

Dr. Adam's new book, "The Sable Cloud," which Ticknor & Fields, Boston, wrote us on the 29th ult, had been sent to our address, has not been received at this office.

Julius II. Gantt, of Md., who was remov-Monday, has been reinstated.

The report from New Orleans concerning

We desire to keep it before the people that this is the season for planting trees-shade

It is said that two Anti-Republican members of Congress have been elected from NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES." The Spring flight of our artists to Eu rope will not be so-numerous this year as in past seasons. Secession keeps them, as well as a good many other people, at home. But Mr. Kensett starts next month for the purpose of spending three months in Switzerland. The tendency towards the glaciers is shown in the last picture he painted; a highly finished view of Albine scenery, which was exhibited at the Athenaum Club on Wednesday night last. Mr. George Ward Nichols leaves for London, in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, taking with im the "Crown of New England," and its companion, the "Bay of New York," both of which are to be exhibited in England.

Information from different sources gives a contradiction to the reported reinforcement of Fort Pickens. Lieut. Gilman, arrived at Washington from Pensacola, reports that food only, and not men, had been supplied to Lieut. Slemmer; a despatch from New Orleans denies the fact of any reinforcement having been effected, and finally a letter from on board the St. Louis, lying off Pensacola, under date of 25th ult., states that the artillerists on board the Brooklyn had been transferred to the St. Louis, whilst the Brooklyn went to Key West in search of food for the squadron, the men of which were on short allowance. The Pittsburg papers state that on Thurs

day morning last, an old lady named Befsy Davis, aged sixty-seven years, residing with two brothers in Ross township, near Perrysville, was found lying by her bedside in a dving condition-her left leg having been horribly lacerated by a dog, as was supposd. The flesh, from the knee to the ankle, had been literally torn off, and eaten up, as it could nowhere be found in the room .-The body was badly scratched over the bowels and thighs, as if by the nails of a log. The old lady was raised and placed in bed, where she expired in about two hours. The dog was killed.

Bosten was visited by a second violent and protracted snow storm on Monday evening, continuing through the night until the evening of Tuesday, when a rain set in, and the snow soon after ceased to fall. The streets and accustomed avenues of travel were much choked up by the visitation, to the serious interruption of business and the great annoyance of the anxious expectants of fine spring weather.

The Banger (Me.) Union says: - "We have now had uninterrupted sleighing since the 26th of November, a period of 126 days. It | High Constable, who declined, have been reis still good in the country, and by no means elected. entirely gone in this city. Central street still boasts of good three feet of snow and ice. Other streets, however, more exposed to the sun, are quite bare, and wheels are used nearly as much as runners.'

Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Biston, Mass., has recently contributed an article to the Medical and Surgical Journal on a number of cases of poisoning lately brought under his notice from green enforced wall paper. Dr. S. F. Ainsworth, of Boston, also reports a case of child poisoning from sucking the surface of a green concert ticket.

A private dispatch was received at Charles ton on Tuesday from one of the Commissioners at Washington, to the effect that no further supplies or reinforcements were to be attempted to Fort Sumter by the Government

was first informed. The Boston Evening Traveller understands that a well-known furniture dealer in that city is now engaged in the manufacture of a set of parlor furniture for Hon Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, the President of the Southern Confederacy.

E. M. Tidball, of Va., is the chief clerk of the Navy Department of the Confederate States. John R. Popham, of Va , is a clerk | in the Comptroller's Bureau, and W. L.

sury Departments. The conflict of the diplomatic agents in Europe will soon commence, as the Commissioners of the Montgomery government will time that Mr. Sanford, the new Minister to

Belgium, arrives in England. The New Jersey peach crop does not, it is stated, promise a failure. The rumor of nipped buds and frosted blossoms is annualstarted by peach growers, that a panie in the fruit market may be produced and

the prices raised. The lower House of the New York Legislature on Wednesday adopted a resolution expelling Jay Gibbons, member of the First Assembly District of Albany, for bribery, by a vote of aves 101; mays 8.

The Susquehanna river is said to be in orime rafting order, and timber and board rafts float daily past Harrisburg, Pa., on

their way to the lower markets. The New York Tribune has "ecedible au thority" that Mr. G. G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, has declined the office of Minister to

The New York Times (Republican) has a long article complaining of and consuring the Administration-declaring it has "no policy" -- and demanding of it "decisive measures." The pressure upon Line In and Seward is to make them more demonstrative: they "hold back" too much, it seems, for the

sively copied-and is considered "remarkable." Let us give an extract, "as a sam-"The President has to decide whether he will enforce the law at the hazard of civil war or whether he will waive the execution of the law, and appeal to the people of the seceded States on behalf of the Union. One or other of these courses he should lose no time in adopting-simply because every day lost renders less possible the success of either. It he decides to enforce the laws, let him call Congress together and demand the means of doing it. If he decides upon peace, let him proclaim his purpose, and seek at once the confidence and favor of the people whom he desires to win. Let him first disarm the fears of war which now unite, by outward pressure, the Southern people, and then let him proceed to organize a Union party in every Southern State, and to strengthen and encourage it by all the legitimate means at his disposal. Why has Sam Houston, of Texas, been left to fight the buted from his clerkship in the Patent Office on the Union alone, without a word of encouragement, or promise of a man or a dollar from the Government at Washington? The United States troops lately stationed | Why have the Union men in Louisiana been in Washington, are being sent off to differ, abandoned without an effort, to the despotism of the minority which has usurped control of their affairs? Why have the noble hearted champions of the Union and the C nstitution in Virginia and Tennessee and Kentucky, been ignored utterly in the use of the Executive patronage and in all the public action of the Federal Government? Simply, in our own judgment, because the Administration has decided upon the foregoing figures afford? no means of meeting the secession movement, because it has no policy. It is going on blindly, living from hand to mouth, trusting

from present and impending perils."

VIEGINIA NEWS.

At a meeting in Lower Fauquier, held at Bealton, on the 21st ult., Wm. P. Ficklin in the Chair, and J. J. Downman, Secretary, on motion of Dr. A. C. Smith, a Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions; which | the floor, resumed his speech in support of committee reported in favor of the right of the resolutions. He was again precluded a State to secede; that our government has from closing by the arrival of the hour for become destructive of the ends for which it | the execution of the order of the day. was designed; that every honorable effort has been made to alter without abolishing the Committee of the Whole to consider the represent government; that Virginia ought to report from the Committee on Federal relaresume all her original powers, and institute for herself, or in association with other Southern States, a government as shall best subserve her interests and rights; that the terms of the Peace Conference ought not to be renewed; that the Convention should take decided action; and that the question of secession or no secession should be the one to be clock M., when the Chairman announced submitted to the people. Dr. Hord offered that under the rule adopted some days ago as an amendment to these resolutions, one expressing confidence in the Delegates to the Convention from the County, and declaring and, after it was read, he commented with it inexpedient to instruct them. The vote upon the proposed amendment was-ayes 5; noes 16. Dr. Hord then proposed, as an amend- the Committee rise, with a view to amend ment, that in the resolutions as reported by the resolution so as to allow ten minutes to the committee, instructions to the Delegates are disclaimed. This was, also, lost-and the resolutions, as reported, were adopted by the meeting. At a meeting in Prince William, held at

the Court House on the 1st instant, Capt. W. W. Thornton in the chair, and A. Nicol, Secretary, resolutions were adopted in favor of immediate secession; of joining the Southern Confederacy; of meeting any necessary increase of taxation in consequence of secession by an ad valorem tax on property, and apposing the course of the Delegate of the County in the Convention. The meeting was addressed by General Hunton, Judge Sinclair, and Col. B. Brawner. The resolution relative to taxation was discussed by S. Lynn and J. T. Williams, esqs. On motion of B. Harrison, esq., a County Convention was called for next Court to nominate a candidate for the Legislature.

We learn from the Richmond papers that the election for city officers, which took place in that city on Wednesday, was, contrary to the general expectation, utterly devoid of interest." Notwithstanding the effort to apply a party test, the election passed off with more than ordinary quietude, the people paying but little respect to the recommendations of the nominating meetings, "Unionists" and "Secessionists' alike sharing defeat. Joseph Mayo, esq. who has ably filled the office for twelve or fourteen years, was again re-elected Mayor, and R. T. Daniel was re-elected Attorney. All the old city officers, in short, except the

Southern Express Company. - Five hundred thousand dollars of stock having been subscribed to the Southern Express Company, the stockholders held their first meeting at the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, on Thursday, and fully organized by the election of the following officers:-President. Michael G. Harman, of Staunton; Vice-Presideut, S. W. Ficklin, of Charlottesville; Superintendent, B. F. Fieklin, of Richmond.

The stable of Dr. Abner Osburn, at Ripnight of the 26th ult., by a negro woman in his employ, and entirely consumed, together with a carriage, two horses, harness, and all of his provender. Mr. Hugh L. Gallaher, the gentleman who

accidentally shot himself at his quarry, near Richmond, on Sunday last, is fast improving, at Washington unless the Government there and his physicians declare him not vitally injured.

The Leesburg Washingtonian says that the prospect of the Wheat crop in that County, at present, is very fine.

POPULATION, TAXES, &c .- There are one hundred and forty-eight counties in Virginia. These contain 1,047,579 white inhabitants. and 491,456 slaves. Forty-eight countiesrather less than one-third of the whole-lie westward of the Blue Ridge, which traverses the State from northeast to southwest. Corvin, of Virginia, a messenger in the Trea- | They are, of course, adjacent to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. They contain only 5,000 slaves. Not only does this relative disproportion exist, but a majority of the Western counties have diminished their number of slaves since the previous census reach London and Paris at about the same in the aggregate 1,115. During the same period the white population of these fortyeight counties has increased 79,312 souls One alone-Ohio county- has gained 4,584 white inhabitants, being within a fraction of the whole number of slaves in the forcy ight counties. The total gain in whites of the one hundred and forty-eight counties of the State is 152,779 in ten years. Of this number, therefore, 79,812, or over fifty per cent, has accrued in one-third of the counties-the forty-eight west of the Alleghanies.

To recapitulate in a tabular form for greater perspicuity: 110 Eastern counties contain... P6,708 slaves.

.....79.812 white inhabitants The Richmond Dispatch of Monday, con tains an article showing a comparison taxes paid by several of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding counties of the State, from which we extract the following. In each couple giving the first is a Western, the second an Eastern county:

Counties.

Whites, Taxation

Harrison	1#,182	\$15,192
Halifax	11,000	51,617
Difference paid by slave	a labor in	
Halifax		. \$35,125
Randalph	1,793	8,502
Kappahamock	,918	18,632
Difference paid by slave 1	abor	
Highland	3,890	5,199
King and Queen	3,S01	17,997
Difference, &c		9,198
Giles	6.074	9.485
Buckingham	6,041	25,364
Difference, Ac.,		15,881
Kitchie	6,809	8 8
Mecklenburg		56,751
Difference, *		
		-
Baleigh	3,291	3,987
Sussex	3,118	14,075
Difference, Ad.,		10.083
Tyler	6.188	7,212
Nelsou	6,6,16	21,197
Difference, &c ,		1,498
Wise	1.116	3,582
Prince Edward	1,038	23,695
Difference, &c		22,113
Pleasants	9 495	4.018
Nottoway		15,621
		0.0000
Difference, &c.,		, 14,603
Wehster	1.552	527
Middlesex	1,866	8,700
Difference, &c		8,163

in the chances of the future for deliverance. He is an independent Union candidate and ty and fraternal feelings be restored throughhas been faithful and true.

Warwick, (half as many)...... 662

..1,396

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

In the Convention on Thursday, the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Willey, on the 16th ultimo was resumed. Mr. Stuart of Doddridge, being entitled to

The Convention then resolved itself into a

Mr. Richardson, of Hanover, took the floor and concluded his argument in favor of the union of Virginia with the Confederate States of the South. Mr. Morton then addressed the Committee

on the same side of the question until 12 o' the Committee would now proceed to vote. Mr. Wise called for the reading of the rule,

some severity upon the regulation, characterizing it as "tyrannious." He moved that each member to speak, instead of ten minutes to one member, etc.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order under the resolution adopted some time since prescribing that the Convention shall resolve into Committee of the Whole at 104 o'clock remain in session until 2 o'clock P. M., and

then take a recess until 4 o'clock P. M. The third resolution of the report of the Committee was then read and adopted as fol-

3. The choice of functionaries of a common Government established for the common good, for the reason that they entertain opinions and avow purposes hostile to the institutions of some of the States, necessarily excludes the people of one section from participation in the administration of the Government, subjects the weaker to the domination of the stronger section, leads to abuse, and is incompatible with the safety of those whose interests are imperilled; the formation, therefore, of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal polities is contrary to the principles on which our system rests, and tends to

is overthrow. Mr. Wise renewed his motion for the Committee to rise, and being again overruled, he appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question of order was discussed at some length, Mr. Price sustaining the Chair,

and Messrs, Wise, Montague, and Ambler arguing against the dec'sion. The question was finally put "Shall the

decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Committee?" and determined in the affirmative-yeas 85, nays 43.

leneral Government for the common benefit

The resolution was then modified to conform verbally to this amendment.

Mr. Morton moved to amend the resolution ffurther, by striking out the last clause, viz tie mails. 'If the equal admission of slave labor and free labor into any territory, excites unbetween them, and each system ought to be are for the re-election of Benson. protected within the limits assigned to it, by

vote: -vens 38, mays 91.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 The fourth resolution, as amended at the difficulties,

morning session was adopted as follows: 4. The Territories of the United States constitute a trust to be administered by the General Government, for the common benefit of policy in respect to such Territories calcula- | not be inconsiderable. ted to confer greater benefits on the people of one or more of the States, than on the people of the other States, is contrary to equality and prejudical to the rights of some for whose equal benefit the trust was created. If the equal admission of slave labor and free labor and each system ought to be protected within the limits assigned to it, by the laws ne-

cessary for its proper development. The 5th resolution was then read as follows: The sites of the federal forts, arsenals, &c within the limits of the States of this Union, were acquired by the Federal Government. and jurisdiction over them ceded by the States, as trusts, for the common purpose of the Union, during its continuance; and upon the separation of the Scates, such jurisdiction reverts of right to the States, respectively, by which the jurisdiction was coded. Whitst a State remains in the Union, the legitimate use of such forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign fores, and to aid in suppress ing domestic insurrection. To use, or prepare them to be used to intimidate a State, or constrain its free action, is a perversion of the nurposes for which they were obtained; they were not intended to be used against the States, in whose limits they are found, in the event of civil war. In a time profound peace with foreign nations, and when no symtoms of domestic insurrection appear but whilst irritating questions of the deepestimportance are pending between the State, interested in such questions, an unusual an ount of troops and munitions of war, Mississippi, 16.8; Wisconsin, 14.4; Michinot required for any legitimate purpose, is

unwise, impolitic and offensive. Mr. Flourney moved to amend by stricking out the italicized words. He said that the phrase might be construed by those who deny State sovereignty as a declaration in the event of the resumption of the powers

delegated on the Federal Government. already provided that the Federal Governsurrection when called upon to do so by the to the Harper's Ferry affair by way of illus-

The question was then put, and decided in | 79 years the affirmative .- year 68, pays 61. Mr. Speed moved to amend the resolution by adding the words, at the end, "and ought

not to be tolerated by a tree people."

iected-yeas 58, navs 80.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by striking out the words "during its continuance, and upon the separation of the States," and inserting "and upon the Vederal Government ceasing to execute the trust." Rejected. Mr. Carlile moved to strike out the whole

resolution. Negatived-yeas 14, nays 115. The names of those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Brown, Burdett, Burley, Carlile, Dent, Early, Hubbard, Huges, Jackson, Lewis, McGraw, Patrick, Porter and

The resolution was accordingly adopted-The sixth resolution was then read as fol.

6. Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, and lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to cast off obedience to the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of the Uni-Could there be a more striking illustration of the productive power of slave labor than on and impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity, and progress of the people, we indulge the hope, that an adjustment Mr. Biteler, so far, has no opposition for may be reached by which the Union may be by re-election to Congress, from his district .- preserved in its integrity, and peace, prosperout the land.

Mr. Harvie moved to strike out this resolution, and inserts

Resolved That an Ordinance resuming the powers delegated by Virginia to the Federal Government and provision for submiting the same to the qualified voters of the commonwealth for their adoption or rejection at the polls in the Spring election, in May next should be adopted by this Convention.

Mr. Goggin submitted the Ordinance of Secession presented by him some time since, as a subsitute for the proposition, but subsequently withdrew it.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Harvie and being put, was determined in the negative by the following vote. YEAS-Messes, Ambler, James Barbour, Blakey, Boissenu, rst, Bouldin, Branch, Cecil, Chapman, Conn. Richard H. Cox, Fisher, Garland, Graham, Goggin John Goode, jr., L. S. Hale, Hall, Harvie, Holcombe, Hunton, Isbell, Kent, indred, Lawson, Leake, J. B. Mallory, Montague, Morris Horton, Neblett, Randolph, Richardson, Wm. C. Scott, Sea-Morton, Neblett, Randolph, Richardson, Win, C. Scot, Scawell, Sheffey, Speed, Strange, Robert H. Turner, Franklin P. Turner, Tyler, Williams, Wise, Wood, Wysor—45, Navs—Messrs, John Janney, (Prest.) Armstrong, Aston, Alfred M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Blow, jr., Boggess, Boyd,

rent, Brown, Bruce, Burdett, Burley, Byrne, Campbell aperton, Carlile, Carter, Coffman, C. B. Conrad, Robert Y rad, Couch, Critcher, Custis, Dent, Deskins, Dorman Early, Echols, Flournoy, French, Fugate, Gill y, Gray, Addison Hall, Cyrus Hall, E. B. Hall, Hammond laymond, Hoge, Hubbard, Hughes, Juckson, M. Johnson beler C. Johnson, Killby, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, Mc Neil, Maciacland, Marshall, Marr, Mayre, sr., Maslin, Masrs, Monett, Moore, Nelson, Osburn, Parks, Patrick, Pen-eton, Porter, Preston, Price, Pugh, Rives, Robert E. Scott, Sharp, Sittington, Slangliter, Southall, Spurlock, Staples, Mex. H. H. Stuart, Chapman P. Stuart, Summers, Suther-in, Tayloc, Tredway, Waller, Whitfield, Wickham, Wiley,

Mr. Wise said he was not a Secesssonist per se but he would vote "aye" for reasons

assigned by him. Mr. Scott said that he voted "aye" in accordance with what he believed to be the

wishes of his constituents. The following members were absent or did not vote, several of them having "paired off" -Messrs, Baldwin, Cabell, Chambliss, Clemens, J. H. Cox, Dulany, Forbes, Grant, Thos. F. Goode, Holladay, Hull, C. K. Mallory, Miller, Orrick, Saunders, Thornton, and White-18.

Pending the further consideration of the sixth resolution, the Committee rose. The resolutions offered by Mr. Willey were

again taken up and Mr. Turner, of Jackson, submitted a subsitute-being the same resolution offered by

him some weeks since. Mr. Seawell submitted an amendment to the amendment, pending which,

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

LATER FROM LIBERTA .- The ship Mary Caroline Stevens has arrived at Baltimore from Liberia. She left Monrovia on the 2d day of March.

The main feature of news in Liberia was sine die. the operations of the Liberia troops under President Benson, in settling a long difficulty between two native tribes in the county of Mr. Wise proposed to amend the 4th reso- Maryland. Some pretty serious fighting was lution so as to declare that the territories the result, and an ultimate yielding on the constitute a trust to be administered by the part of the native chiefs, payment of expenses of the war, and retiring again to the bush. of the people of the several States," instead The Liberians lost three men only, who fell of the "United States." Agreed to-yeas 68, while storming a barricaded town.

The steamer Seth Grovesnor is doing good service, but no doubt at a great sacrifice of monthly, distributing the foreign and domes-

pon, Jefferson county, Va., was fired on the friendly conflict between the systems, a fair | tion, and Yates, formerly Vice-President, bepartition of the territories, ought to be made | ing the opposition candidate. The chances | Commissioner of the Land Office by Pres-

> The Congo question, as the Liberians term the laws necessary for its proper delopment. the introduction of recaptured Africans, has Judge of the Supreme Court by President The motion was rejected by the following caused no little excitement. All, however, Jackson, having previously declined the Since have proved somewhat refactory, but President Benson will no doubt settle all

> The Republic may be said to be in a prosperous condition. The sugar making on the | Thursday night, when a series of resolutions St. Paul is rapidly on the increase, and it is not doubted that in ten years the item of Lithe people of the several States, and any beria sugar in the markets of the world will rule and expressive of opposition to every

The New York Herald, of vesterday, says : -"Our Washington despatches reiterate that the administration has a policy, and that an unmistakeable revelation of it is into any Territory, excites unfriendly conflict soon to be made. The public will be glad between the systems, a fair patition of the to learn what the government intends to do. Territories ought to be made between them, The Southern Commissioners at Washington, doubtful of the sincerity of the assuranees given them by the administration, that the present military status would remain undisturbed, have made direct application in the proper quarter for explanations regarding the naval armament now fitting out. It as conjectured that they will obtain no satisfactory replies to their inquiries. Our latest accounts from the capital, however, assert positively that the administration, yielding to the pressure of the war section of the republican party, has determined to blockade the Mississippi river, and if possible collect the revenue at that point from on board ship. The vess-is-of-war now preparing for sea are intended to co operate in this design."

as the population of the various States compared with the square miles of area in each: Massachusetts, 159,8; Rhode Island, 145 5; New Jersey, 98.1; Connecticut, 96 9; New York, 34.5; Maryland, 624; Pennsylvania, 61.8; Onio, 58 5; Delaware, 53.0; New Hampstire, 40 % Indiana, 39.9; Vermont, 39.4; Illinois, 30.9; Kentucky, 30.7; Virginia, 26.0; Tennessee, 25 2; South Carolina, 25.1; North | a modern divine revelation, I should like to States to accumulate within the limits of a | Carolina, 21.8; Alabama, 19 0; Georgia, 18.2; Missouri, 18.0; Maine, 17.9; Louisiana, 17.1; gan, 13.3; Iowa, 13.3; Arkansas, 8.3; Florida. .4: California 20: Minnesota, 20; Texas, 1.9; Kanzas, 1.5; Oregon, .5.

The official career of Gen. Lewis Cass commenced when he was elected a member justifying the Federal Government in using of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1803. Fortress Monroe against citizens of Virginia and he has been in high public position ever since, a period of nearly fifty-eight years .-Wishen that time he has been a member of Mr. Conrad replied to the objections of the Legislature, Governor of a Territory, In-Mr. Flourney, stating that the Constitution | dian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for 12 ment should aid in suppressing domestic in- years, candidate for the Presidency, and Secretary of State. He is the patriarch of civil authori ics of any State, and referred American statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned, and has now retired to private life at the advanced age of

N OTICE.—We are pleased to announce to our friends in the country that we are now prepared to forward them VEGETABLE and FLOW-ER SEED, by mail: in packages not exceeding eight ounces, free of all charge. Persons with whom we have no acquaintance, will please forward the amount they wish to invest in postage stamps or gold, and we will forward them seed by return mail. We have a full supply of all, the choice Vegetable and Flower Seed HENRY COOK & CO.,

Sarepta Hall, Alexandria, Va. Toiler Powders, Tooth Picks, Kerosene Oil and Lamps, Ethereal Oil, Linseed Oil, and paints. Re-

ceived and for sale by Dr. R. H. STABLER, Chemist, No. 165, King street. DATENT MELANILIN OIL PAINT .- The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right for the Stat's of Virginia and Maryland, and is now ready to furnish this cheap and valuable Paint Dr. R. H. STABLER, in any quantity. Chemist, No. 165, King street.

WOOD .- 100 Cords Oak; 100 do. Pine, for sale by J. N. HARPER & CO. TIERCES CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS, e) received this day from Cincinnati, and for sale J. E. DOUGLASS. POR HIRE. - A good FARM HAND for the

remainder of the year.

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THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Thursday, but little bu-

siness was transacted at its morning session. At the evening session, On motion of Mr. Johnson, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby bear testimony to the ability, fidelity and impartiality with which Lieut. Governor Montague has, during the present session, discharged the duties of presiding officer of this body. A resolution was communicated from the House authorizing the Governor to have the

convicts of the Penitentiary employed in enlarging that institution. The Senate agreed to the resolution. Mr. Johnson then, in a very happy and appropriate manner, announced to the Lieur Governo, he complimentary resolution which had been passed upon his conduct as pres-

Chamber. A motion was then made for an adjournment of the Senate till the first Monday in

diag officer during his absence from the

December. Lieut, Governor Montague, before putting the question, returned his acknowledgments to the Senate for their complimentary resulution, in a feeling and appropriate speech of a few moments duration. He concluded by putting the question, and then declared the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, no quorum anpearing this morning, the House adjourned till 7 do'clock, P. M.

At the evening session, Mr. Seddon offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Governor to have the convicts of the Penitentiary employed in enlarging that in-

Mr. Hoffman offered a resolution of thanks to speaker Crutchfield, f'r the ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office during the session. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Yerby moved that the House inform the Senate of their readiness to unite with them in an adjournment, sine die.

Mr. Collier offered a resolution of thanks to W. F. Gordon, Clerk of the House; W. E. M. Word, Sergeant-at-Aams, and the other officers of the House, for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties. The resolution was adopted.

A motion was then made that the House adjourn. Before putting the question, Speaker Crutchfield returned his thanks, in a feeling and appropriate manner, for the compliment paid him by the resolution adopted, and concluded by declaring the House adjourned,

Calls were then made for W. F. Gordon, Clerk of the House, to which he responded in an eloquent speech.

The telegraph announced vesterday the death of the Hon, John McLean, of Ohio, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge McLean has been for some time past in feeble health. He was a native of New Jersey, born in 1785, but cash. She visits the leeward settlements removed at a very early age to the Western country. He went to Congress from the Cincinnati district in 1812, and was return-A very warmly contested election was go- ed in 1814 by a unanimous vote from his ing on, Benson being a candidate for re-elec-tion, and Yates, formerly Vice-President, be-Judge of Ohio; in 1822 he was appointed dent Madison, and in 1823 he became Postmaster General. In 1829 he was appointed is quiet now on that score. Those landed at | War and Navy Departments which were tendered to him.

A large and important meeting of the Mozart Hall democrats was held in New York was adopted denunciatory of republican misform of menace, restraint or coercion, nuder whatever pretext of enforcing law, or collecting revenue, or re-taking property, which may lead to a conflict with the secaded States. The resolutions express the approval of a Border State Convention, to be held at Frankfort, with confident reliance upon the justice of their proceedings, and anticipate that their claims will meet with a ready res-

ponse at the North.

COMMUNICATED When Paul was set apart for the ministry, he said, in 2nd chapter, 2nd verse, to the Corinthian christians-"For I determined not to know anything among you, save Christ, and him crucified." Again, in 8th chapter, 13th verse; "wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Many passages might be quoted to show that St. Paul thought that it was the duty of the christian minister to devote his whole time to the great work of saving souls. Is the call to that office still the same? Is the work the same now as then? If so, how is it that The census of 1860 shows the following ministers professing to be called of God, to the work and office of the ministry, can come down into, and engage in the political arena? Is it glorifying God by mingling in political strife, thereby causing some of their brethren in Christ to refuse to hear them preach the gospel? How does this agree with eating no meat? Is this only knowing Christ and him crucified? If there has been

> MARRIED. At Brown's Hotel, Washington city, on the 4th

inst, by the Rev. T. B. Floyd, Mr. J. W. MEL-LAN, of Rappahannock county, Va., to Miss CARRIE V. MITCHELL, of Petersburg, Va. DIED.

KNOW IT.

In Washington, on the 3d instant, Miss MARY E. WHITE, in the 15th year of her age. In Washington, on the 3d instant, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Rev. William McCullum, in the 56th year of her age.

At his residence in Fairfax County, on Friday night, the 29th of March, 1861, after a protracted illness, ROBERT M. NEWMAN, esq., in the 72d

FASHIONABLE AND SELECT DANCING ACADEMY -PHOENIN HALL, Corner of King and Royal Streets -P. SAROCCO, Professor, inventor, and first introducer of all the Modern Dances among the best class of society in America, during his residence in New York, has the honor to apprize the fashionable pullic that he will open a select DANCING ACADEMY, at the above Hall, on Wednesday, April 10th, where he will give a Course of Twelve Lessons, in which Course be guarantees to make a complete pupil in all the necessary dancing of the Drawing-Room DAYS of Tuttion .- Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Children from 3 to 5 o'clock, p. m; Ls

dies from 5 to 7 o'clock, p. m.; Gentlemen from 5 to 10 o'clock, p. m. N. B.—Prof. S. will be at the Hall on Tuesday, April 9, fron 9 a. m., to 1 o'clock, p. m., to enter the names of those wishing to join the class, or RUGS, PERFUMERY. &c.—Turkish Gloss, desiring to have private lessons at their homesfor the hair: Hair Dye, Bay Rum, French If not convenient to call, a note will be answered.

ap 6-d3t* FLUID EXTRACTS.—Fluid Extracts of Uva Ursi, Buchu, Rhubarb, Ipecae, Valerian, Senna, Senna and Spigelia, Taraxacum, Arnica, Lobelia, Aconite, Ergot, and Wild Cherry. Pre-Dr. R. H. STABLER, pared fresh, by

Chamist, No. 165, King street. ар 6 SALT.-500 Sacks G. A. SALT, Ashton do

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FISH! FISH!! BBLS. EASTERN HERRING 275 BBLS. EASTERN HERRISO 70 bbls. No. 3 medium Mackerel, now landing from Schr. Grvetta, and for sale by

No 6, South Wharres.

CHAS. S. TAYLOR.